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LEMONNIER'S CATECHISM.

Q. How can we get rid of the present "armed truce"?

R. By creating judicial relations between nations.

Q. How can this be done?

R. The several nations must enter into *permanent arbitration treaties* with each other.

Q. Who should conclude these treaties?

R. The existing governments and parliaments.

Q. When can they conclude these treaties?

R. So soon as any two governments and parliaments decide to do so.

Q. Who can bring them to this decision?

R. Those people who possess universal suffrage.

Q. By force?

R. Certainly not.

Q. By what means then?

R. By all means that are pacific.—*Les Etats-Unis d'Europe*.

FROM "CONCORD."

Now that the effects of the Triple Alliance are so keenly felt in Italy, and discussion is rendered more apposite and valuable by the approach of the term for which the Treaty was made, the President of the Roman Committee is doing yeoman service against its renewal. In the *Rassegna* he sets forth a programme of economic political change, which ought to be adopted by the new government. It is noteworthy that the ideas developed by the Hon. R. Bonghi are to a great extent identical with those of the Hon. L. Jacini, and this union of opinion between two men so highly gifted, cannot but add force and prestige to the consideration of their suggestions. Warnings reach us, also, from abroad, which are in accordance with those I have mentioned. An important one has recently reached us from England, regarding the interests which cluster around continental alliances. At the same time, the *Contemporary Review* contains a study upon our present situation, which is an admonition to the ruling classes of Italy. At any rate, fresh motives may be drawn from it for asserting that, since the Triple Alliance expires this year, it would be more than madness to renew it, and thereby pursue a path which has led our country to the brink of an abyss of economic and financial ruin, as it is, and which, with but a step or two more, would inevitably plunge Italy into the dark gulf below.

VITTORE PRESTINI.

Rome, April, 1891.

This is from *Blackwood's Magazine*: "The great Powers of the European Continent are just able to avert the evils of war by means of universal conscription, and at the risk of an ever imminent bankruptcy."

As well attempt to avert bankruptcy by more debt at higher interest. Mutual disarmament is the only way we can see to "avert war." Treaties that agree to diminish armies and navies are far more conducive to peace than secret preparations and combinations for war.

The latest inventions of arms and armor, and the biggest armies may temporarily prevent war by the fears they excite. But they remove no cause of war. They stimulate the very passions that provoke war.

VENICE.

On the evening of the 11th inst., Deputy Pandolfi of Venice called a meeting of more than 150 persons, and a committee of "Venice for the International Arbitration and Peace" was elected as follows: Pandolfi, Villanova, Tecchio, Pellegrini and Valmarana, and they were instructed to call twenty more members to form an administrative council. Telegrams were sent to the Central Committee in London to announce the inauguration of the above committee.

HEBREW TESTIMONY.

Military glory for its own sake is losing its force as an incentive to war. One such fact as that it cost France of the carrying on of her wars more than three thousand millions of dollars during the last twenty years, and this is but the financial view which takes no thought of the lives lost and the homes made desolate and the industry destroyed, is liable to cause governments to think not only twice, but several times before they engage in destructive conflicts. It is this economic phase of the problems connected with War and its ravages, which will in time lead to the universal recognition of the injustice, inutility and unrighteousness of this uncivilized method of settling national differences. Of all possible devices for arriving at a judgment concerning matters at issue between two countries, there can probably be none conceived more irrational or less indefensible on moral grounds, than the brutal surrender of reason to force known as War.—*The Hebrew Journal, New York*.

THE VALUE OF LIFE.

At a Philadelphia Peace meeting, John B. Garrett illustrated the great difficulty amongst others than Friends in getting to the Christian standpoint concerning Peace, by what he had observed in New Orleans at the time of the massacre of the Italian prisoners a short time ago. There, without rioting or visible signs of excitement, a quiet but most intense feeling pervaded the city; resulting in the deliberate killing of men who were obnoxious to public indignation. Until men can be got beyond this, to a right estimate of the sacredness of human life and human brotherhood, we cannot hope for war to be abolished.—*Friend's Review*.

The argument of pessimism that a general butchery of each other by mankind will sicken men of bloodshed is on par with the one that general and unlimited sale of rum and consequent drunkenness and crime will promote temperance. Many hitherto indifferent to the evils of war might become sickened and disgusted at its horrors; but a larger number would feed fat the passions that war gratifies. The blood of a million of Abels would "cry from the ground" for vengeance. Jealousy, revenge, malice, hatred, blood-thirstiness are always stimulated by war. Its victims go to God unrepentant.

There are forty-four States in the United States.

There are five Territories in the United States.

There is one District in the United States.

The star of Wyoming will be added to the flag, July 4, 1891.